New-York Life Insurance Company,

THE OLDEST INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

JOHN A. McCALL, - - President.

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE, 944 MILLION DOLLARS

(Excluding Policies Outstanding and Undelivered),

Held by over 330,000 Policy-holders who ARE the Company, who OWN the Company, and who ALONE receive the PROFITS of the Company.

Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York, December 31, 1898.

THIS COMPANY having closed its books for the year 1898 at noon to-day, announces that it has insured during the year 73,000 individuals in the sum of over

152 Million Dollars

of insurance on which the first premiums have been paid to the Company in Cash. This is

17 Million Dollars

more new insurance than the Company placed in 1897, and the Company now has

67 Million Dollars

more insurance in force than it had a year ago.

THESE RESULTS HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT A LOWER EXPENSE RATIO THAN EVEN THAT OF 1897.

URING the year the Company has paid in death-losses on the lives of over 2,850 policy-holders, more than

10 Million Dollars.

During the year the Company has paid to its living policy-holders, in maturing policies and other cash benefits, over

11 Million Dollars.

During the year the Company has loaned direct to 7,400 of its policyholders, on the sole security of their policies, upwards of

Million Dollars,

at 5 per cent. interest, without fee or other charge.

During the year the Company has paid to its policy-holders in dividends over

\$2,700,000.00,

which is about \$300,000 more than was paid in 1897.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Vast Sums Paid in Dividends-Many New Old Properties-Great Advance in on Old Properties-Great Advance in Prices of Shares During the Year-HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 30.-The year 1898 has been the most prosperous ever known in the Lake Superior copper district, both to mine have never been so large before, the output of refined copper is greater than ever before and the number of men who had steady employment increased from about 8,500 on Oct. 1. 1807, to more than 10,000 on Oct, 1, 1898. The outlook for 18-9 is as good as the preceding year has been satisfactory. The following table gives the copper production of Lake Superior mines, in pounds, for the last three years, with the approximate output of refined copper for the year 1898, official figures of which will not be had before next July:

Tamarack	14,900,286	16,044,860
Quincy		16,863,47
Onceols Consolidated	10,755,029	9,526,41
Atlantic	4,882,497	4,894,22
Franklin	8,086,083	2,746,07
Wolverine	1,815,391	2,196,79
Miscellaneous	531,679	586,78
Totals	181,863,945	142,119,23
Mine.	2007.43	3/201000
Calumet and Hecla	83,248,054	90,000,00
Tamarack	20,222,529	28,000,00
Quincy	16,024.618	17,000,00
Osceola Consolidated	11,201,108	14,500,000
Atlantic	5,109,663	5,000,000
Franklin	2,908,384	2,750,000
Wolverine	2,816,296	4,500,000
Centennial	284849	750,00
Miscellaneous	600,000	750,00
Totals	142,530,646	158,250,000
The dividends paid		of 1898 by

Calumet and Hecla..... 79,137,899

the Lake Superior copper mines have been as

Mine. Calumet and Hecla Quincy Tamarack Oscools Consolidated Cliff Central Minuseots Pranklin Atlantic National	200,000 520,000 1,700,000 100,000 380,000 220,000 280,000	Dividends Paid. \$54,850,000 10,120,000 2,354,000 2,518,622 1,900,000 1,820,000 780,000 859,25
National	11111111	859,25
Copper Falls		100,000
Phonix	200,000	20,000
Totals		\$82,181,87

The copper is invariably native in the lake

mines, the small quantities of carbonate of copper found near surface in certain lodes resulting merely from surface exposure for untold ages. The rough copper, when dressed at the stamp mills, where it is freed from the surrounding rock as far as possible, is called mineral. It is the tonnage of mineral and not of radined copper which is reported monthly by such of the mines as make public their production. The mineral is smelted in order o free the copper from its remaining impuries. The following table shows the average percentage of refined copper carried by the mineral of various mines. The percentage faries somewhat from year to year, owing to hanges in the character of the lode and changes in milling, but the table is fairly ac-

The year 1898 ha	a witnessed more ne
Calumet and Hecla	
ARMERCE	
Atlantic	
Quiney	
Franklin	
Mine.	Per Cent. Befined Copp-

GREAT YEAR FOR COPPER. | mines begun and more old ones reopened than trict. There has also been notable progress THE LAKE SUPERIOR QUIPUT THE at nearly all of the old mines. The Calumet and GREATEST EVER KNOWN. Heela has followed its accustomed policy of adding new machinery and buildings of the most durable and expensive nature. The most important addition of the year is the new coal wharf at Lake Linden. The company has now of bituminous coal, enough to run the mine of \$1,000,000 to shareholders every ninety

working day in the year. has added a new stamp mill during the year.

days, and has piled up profits during the year 1898 at the rate of almost \$20,000 for every The Tamarack has increased its output and

has added a new stamp mill during the year. The new mill is of steel throughout, very complete and very economical in its work. No. 5 shaft, begun in August, 1895, is now 3,000 feet in depth and will reach the Calumet conglomerate about Jan. I. 1.01, at an estimated depth of a trifle more than one mile. It is the deepest shaft ever attempted, and its sinking is a gigantic undertaking, accomplished so fur in a signally successful manner. The Tamarack has increased its somi-annual dividend rate during 1888 and employs 1.700 men.

The Osceola Consolidated comprises what were the old Osceola. Kearsarge and Tamarack Junior mines up to fifteen months ago. It has materially increased its outsut this year and will make an even greater gain next season. A new shaft, No. 6 Osceola, is one of the greatest in the district in every respect. A new stamp mill is building which will have the second largest pump in the world is that of the talumet and Heela, at the take Linden stamp mills, with a daily capater to the first of the talumet and the calcumption of the greatest. in the world is that of the Calumet and Hech, at the take Linden stamp mills, with a daily capa-city of 90,000,000 gallons. The Tamarack and Osesola, companies have built a 50,000-ton addition to their steel coal wharf and shels, at Dollar Bay, and are now building a \$250,000 system of water works to supply the mines and their tenants with ourse water from Lake Supe-rior, five miles distant.

addition to their steel coal wharf and she is at Dollar Bay, and are now building a \$250,000 system of water works to supply the mines and their tenants with oure water from Lake Superior, five miles distant.

The Franklin stamp mill was destroyed by fire one month ago. It was forty years of age and had survived its usefulness. A new mill had already been begun and will be completed about July 1 at a cost of more than \$200,000. The Franklin Junior mine is developing into a fine property and will soon replace the old Franklin, which is worked nearly to the boundary line of the Quincy. The Quincy completed its new smelters a few weeks ago and now has them working. The cost of smelting is reduced by \$3 a ton to \$8 by the new plant, which is large and modern. The Quincy is building a new stamp juil and is also building a new \$4.000-foot shaft, which is unique because of hay ng been begun at the bottom instead of the top. A 10.000,000-2allon nume will surely water for the new stamp mill. Mining work may be begun in 1835 on the Pontiae and Mesnard properties, lying north of the Franklin, which were bought three years ago and carry the continuation of the Pewabic lode, on which the Quincy is opened. The Wolverine is employing 250 men and netting profits of nearly \$20,000 per mental. It is making cheaper coper than any other take mine will a the consolidated properties a small profit on the leanest coper rock mined in this or any other mining district and gives steady employment to over 500 men. In the new und reopened mines the greatest activity prevails.

The Atlantic had a serious fire in November which closed the mine for several weeks. The Atlantic earns a small profit on the leanest coper rock mined in this or any other mining district and gives steady employment to over 500 men. In the new und reopened mines the greatest activity prevails.

The Atlantic had a serious fire in November which closed the mine for several weeks. The Atlantic had a serious fire in November which shows a serious fire of the formal poss

magnates are heavily interested in the Arcadian.

The Union Land and Copper Company is an old corporation possessing title to about 1,988 acres of land on the copper range in Houghton county. Like many other old mining companies, it has been moriband for years, but within the past few months has taken a new loase of life under new and vigorous management. It has extended its charter for thirty years and quintupled its stock issue. It is to be operated

of the Tecumesh. A little exploring was done there previous to the advent of winter and active mining will not be regun until spring, as every tap of the drill or stroke of the pick would east double its normal trice were inthing to be begun with three feet of snow on the ground. The Rhode Island was planned at the beginning of one week and the public was informed in Boston on Friday noon that shares could be subscribed for at \$5 each, total issue 100,000 shares. The subscription books were closed twenty-four hours later with the half million dollars capital largely oversubscribed.

The Mass Consolidated is a combination of the Mass, Ridge, Hazard and Merrimae mines, in Outonagon county, with \$350,000 working capital. It is understood that Andrew Carnegies one of the principal shareholders, and Carnegle's chief mining man. Thomas F. Cole of Ironwood, Mich., is agent of the new copper company, which controls more than 2,000 acres of land and has mines from which nearly \$2,000,000 worth of conper has been taken in the past. It is anticipared that both the Mass and Adventure will build stamp mills at Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, where there is good water supply and ample room for piling sand from the stamps.

The Michigan Mining Company owns the old

and Adventure will build stamp mills at Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, where there is good water supply and ample room for piling sand from the stamps.

The Michigan Mining Company owns the old Minnesota mine and a large tract of valuable mineral lands adjacent. The Minnesota paid dividends of \$1.820,000 during its active life and was in many respects the most remarkable copper mine ever opened. From it was taken the largest mass of native copper ever found, in 1854. The mass weighed 503 fons, and it required the labor of forty men for six months to the surface. The mine was worked by the mound outliders in prehistoric times, and was abandoned by its niggardly owners a quarter of a century ago, against the advice and protests of every mining man who examined it. The Michigan Mining Company was organized last spring by Detroit men to reopen the property, \$35,000 being devoted to the work. It becoming evident that the sum raised was entirely inadequate, the company is now in process of roorganization, and \$35,000 will be placed in the treasury to reopen the old mine, develop new property and build a modern mill.

In addition to the properties hamed in the foregoing, there are a number of other mines and prospects in Houghton. Keweenaw and Ontonagon counties at which work is now under way or will begin very shortly.

Easily the most important feature of the development work of 1860 will be the building of a railway from Houghton to Watersmeet, a distance of ninety miles. This line will onen fifty miles of almost virgin territory, known to be very rich in copper, where it has been impossible to open mines heretofore owing to lack of transportation incitities. Surveys for this line will open fifty miles of almost virgin territory, known to be very rich in copper, where it has been impossible to open mines heretofore owing to lack of transportation company, and will own more than 11,000 acres of exceptionally valuable land. It is proposed to build the file will be operated as a fand and development company as well as a

	Price	Capitali	Total May
Minez, 1	per share.	zation.	ket Price
Atlonez	. \$6.50	\$80,000	\$520,00
Arnol I	11.50	00.000	570,00
Atlant c		40 0.81	1.280,00
Adventure Cons	11.70	100,000	P. 5,00
Areadon	. 61.00	100,000	6.100,00
Ash Bed	2.04	40,000	80,00
Baltic	28.7.0	100,000	2,850,00
Calumet and Heels		10 3,000	62,500,000
Centeanial		100,000	8,025,00
Franklik		80,000	1,000,000
Huminoidi		417,111 Q	120,00
lale oyale Cons		100,000	3,250,00
Meadow	. 1.59	190,000	90,00
M shawk	20.00	100,000	2,000,00
Mass Cana	126,000	100,000	1,325,00
Michigan		100,000	1,000,00
Hd Colony		100,000	1,400,00
Julies sergerana	141.00	100,000	14,100,00
lingue leland		100,000	700,00
I amarack		B 0,000	10,440,00
recumselt		40,000	200,00
Union	. 11.50	100,000	1,150,00
Wolverine	34.00	60,000	1,080,00
Washington		40.000	50,00
Winona	15.00	100,000	1,600,00

feet have stumbled upon fortunes which ex-

now worth \$0.50. Centennial sold at \$2.50 last year, and when the company was reorganized, two years ago, many shareholders refused to pay in the \$2 a share required to wipe out the price on Dec. 24 was \$39.25. Baltic sold at \$7 when brought out, a little more than a year ago, yet is now worth \$29.50. Adventure, now selling at \$9.75, was brought out at \$5 a share in October. Arcadian cost \$12 to original subscribers in June last, yet is now traded in at \$61. Mohawk was brought out at 0ctober at \$61. Wohawk was brought out in October at \$7.50 and now sells at \$29. Winona, introduced at \$8 in October, now commands \$15. Rhode Island has advanced from \$5 to \$11.50 in six weeks. Old Colony has gone from \$10 to \$14 in a few weeks. Mass, put on the market at \$10 three weeks ago, has already reached \$14. Owing to the enormous demand for copper, both domestic and foreign, the Laske mines are making heavy all-rail shipments this winter, something not done since the French Société den Métaux cornered the metal and sent prices skyward just ten years ago. skyward just ten years ago.

FAITHFUL JUSTICES RETIRE Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen

Leave No Unfinished Business. After sitting until he had cleared up all the business before Special Term, Part II., of the Suprema Court, vestorday afternoon Joseph F. Daly retired from the bench. He has sat through the month handled the large business of the closing month of the year. It has been customary for Judges to leave the bench a week or two before the close of their terms to consider cases held over, but Justice Daly sat to the last hour of his term, and by working days, nights, Sundays and Christmas he had all cases before him disposed of when he stepped down resterday

On Tuesday Mr. Daly will resume the practice of law with his former partner, Stephen H. Olim of Olim & Rives, with offices at 32 Liberty street. He was in partnership with Mr. Olin

street. He was in partnership with Mr. Olin before his elevation to the bench in 1870. He has aiready received his first retainer, and will appear next week in Boston in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in an action brought by Charles H. Baker, as receiver, against the Old National Bank of Providence.

Former Supreme Court Justice William N. Cohen who retired from the beach yesterday, will resume the practice of law in offices in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company building, 22 William street. He will have no partner. During his term on the bench Justice Cohensat at Special Term, and he leaves no unfinished business for his successor. During the past year the Justice, besides disposing of the call calendars, drawing jurors and naturalizing citizens, has decided more than ninety equity cases, heard and disposed of about 2,000 litigated motions, signed 3,000 orders and issued sixty-five warrants of attachments and fifty orders of arrests.

The Annual Mission of the Paulists.

The annual four weeks' mission services will begin in the Church of the Paulist Fathers at Columbus avenue and West Sixtieth street to married women; the second week, beginning next Sunday, to unmarried women; the third week, Dec. 15 to Dec. 22 to all the men of the parish, married and single, and the fourth week, from Dec. 22 to Dec. 25, to non-Catholies. Unusual preparations have been made by the Paulist Fathers for the successful conduct of the mission.

Thomas J. Hurley, a member of the defunct of Coleman & Hurley, flied a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in the United States Court in Brooklyn. The liabilities are \$140,-416.76, and the assets 25,000 shares or more in various stock companies, nearly all of which, the petitioner declares, are worthless.

George W. McChesney, a lumber dealer of Baldwin, L. L. asso flied a petition in bank-ruptcy. The liabilities are \$109,215.61 and the assets nothing. The advance in price of copper shares during

LUCK IN FINDING GOLD. RICH STRIKES BY MEN WHO KNEW LITTLE OF SCIENCE.

The New Dawson City a Case in Point-Famous Mines Discovered by Tenderfeet— Some Who Failed to Profit by Their Luck-Fortunes Overlooked by Experts. Cason City, Col., Dec. 29.-It is a curious act that the discoveries of rich gold and silve

perienced prospectors had trodden upon for years and neglected in their wisdom. illustrates the truth of this statement. The Daysons came from crop-raising Kansas about a year ago and sank a shaft in search of copper on one of the Greenhorn hills, named so by those who thought that none but greenhorns would look for mineral there. They found nothing of value after going down about forty feet, and abandoned the hole until last month, when they started to tunnel some distance below it. The prospect looked brighter, and cavating the side of the hill to make room for tyoung Dawson chipped off a bit of rock full of free gold. Following up his find, Dawson iscovered an unusually large and rich vein, from which samples were taken. One piece of ore assayed \$4.324, and another gave the enor-

mous value of \$16.415 to the ton. The dis-

covery was a case of luck, and nothing else. "It beats the deuce, these lucky finds by people who hardly know enough to keep away from a blast," growled an old-timer who had come down from Cripple Creek to get in on a good thing if possible. Other mining men agreed with him, and many instances were cited to prove that luck was the most important thing to have in search for mineral wealth. Among them was mentioned the Little Johnny of Leadville. In the winter of 1879-80 three ids, John Curran, Thomas Kelly and James H. Donovan, left Galena, Ill., and went to Leadville, where they dug away six feet of snow on Breece to put up a cabin. In this they froze and starved all winter. Young Kelly died from iliness brought on by exposure and privation, and was soon followed by Curran, after whom the mine was named. Donovan is still living. They knew nothing about mining, located their claim haphazard, and yet discovered one of the richest gold mines in the world. But Kelly's heirs are said to have sold their interest for only \$1,000, and the Currans for \$2,500

The amount Donovan got is unknown August Rische and George T. Hook, who found the famous Little Pittsburg, which gave Leadville its boom, were shoemakers. They only went prospecting when some one grubto desert their claim and leave \$10,000,000 behind when Bische, to satisfy his curiosity as to the character of the stuff they had been digging through for weeks, had an assay made and learned of its great value. That certainly was good luck and not the reward of knowldge or experience

knew about mining, metallurgy and mineralogy when they discovered the great silver ore body of the Little Chief at Leadville in the winter of 1878-79 no one seems to know. When they cented their claim it was regarded by the other miners as barren ground, and they were inughed at by many who thought that minia was an exact science. Judging from this, the however, that the experience of Bische and Hook with the Little Pittsburg be repeated; so they dug away and waited their turn to laugh. At a comparatively shallow depth the rich ore was struck in such an immense body that the Dillons and their partner, Peter Finnerty, speedily became wealthy inen. In less than two years the Dillons had run through more than \$600,000, the product of the Little Chief and miner at \$3 a day. Pat Dillon kept his money better and made some good investments in Cripple Creek, and is reputed to be worth \$150,000. He lives on a big ranch in California. Finnerty was the shrewdest of the three, and

has accumulated \$250,000. The very best mines in the Cripple Creek district were discovered by poor men who had luck and good muscles instead of capital and a scientific education. Winfield Scott Stratton. who located the famous Independence mine. following his trade. It was nearly a year after out the group where the mine is located. He had seen the ledge a hundred times before he located it, and others with greater or less experience as miners had seen and examined it a

thousand times and passed it by just as he had.

No one, not even Stratton, asserts that the dis-

covery of the Independence was anything but pure luck. He happened to be fortune's favor-

The experience of Jimmy Doyle, the millionaire Mayor of Victor, in the Cripple Creek district, also illustrates the element of luck in finding in Colorado. Doyle, who had learned the carpenter's trade, but did not folow it, was driving a hack in Manitou when the Cripple Creek excitement began in 1891. In Colorado Springs there was a young plumber named Jimmy Burns. The two were acquainted, and together they went to Cripple Creek to try their luck. Neither knew anything about mining. Battle Mountain, near Victor, was then covered with location stakes. There was a piece of land comprising about one-sixth of an acre that had no owner because it was considered worthless. Doyle and Burns took up this land in the belief that something was better than nothing. They sent for John Harnan, who was employed in driving a street seraper in Colorado Springs, to come and help them dig their claim. Harnan's mining experience consisted of what he had learned as a child in picking slate from the screens of Pennsylvania coal mines. For months the trio put

in hard work sinking a shaft with not a sign of

pay ore. Their acquaintances sought to discourage them, but they persisted, and were re-

warded by striking a vein that made them mil-

Honaires. Possibly Dennis Sullivan studied mining and mineralogy between stations when he was a conductor on the New York Central Railroad back in 1876, but it is doubtful if he would have applied this knowledge had it not been for his weak lungs, which drove him to Colorado. He nelped to locate the May Queen silver mine at Leadville, and the money he received for his nterest in it enabled him to buy into the Dead Pine at Cripple Creek, which adjoins the Portland. E. R. Stark, the locator of the Rayen properties at Cripple, was a butcher in Colorado Springs, and had been a ranchman and cattleman before that. With no knowledge of mining whatever, he made a fortune. A. D. Jones, who opened up the Pharmacist, another big paying proposition at Cripple Creek, was a drug clerk at Colorado Springs previous to his début as

mining man. of some good-looking stuff on Bachelor Moun-Smith. He had scratched around all over the mining districts without success, and finally got an idea that luck might hit him up around reeds, where the Holy Moses had found ore Mrs. Mary A. Coffla of Buena Vista was impressed with the same idea, and she and her assuand went to Creede and ran a boarding ouse in order to grub-stake Smith. One day in July Smith came to the cabin and said it joking way. "I've found our fortunes this time," and told what he had found. Neither had any idea that an immense's rich mine had been discovered, but seen it proved to be one and the big been was started.

Rival Unions of Walters Consolidate. The Germania Waiters' Union and Waiters Union No. 1, both German organizations, which

The Temporary Underground Chapel Nearly

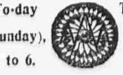
Ready for Occupancy. Work on the Cathedral of St. John the Dirine has progressed steadily during the last every day at the great pillars that crown Cathedral Heights have noted but little change in their appearance, a closer view shows that much progress has been made. Besides the necessarily slow work on the upper part of the structure, a temporary crypt has the great rush to Cripple Creek that he picked as announced on Thursday, appointments of canons have been made to assist Bishop Potter in the services to be held in it every Sun-The temperary use of a crypt as a place of

worship before the completion of the upper part of a church building is not uncommon. but few such commodious temporary quarter as those under the Cathedral of St. John the Divine have ever been prepared. All the space under the choir is utilized except the eastern end, where eight great pillars are to be erected. Temporary walls have been erected to inclose a space which will seat about 1,500 people. Gothic windows and a vaulted celling of red tiles have been put in. The Tiffany Chapel, which was exhibited at the World's Fair, and has been purchased for the cathedral, is being put in the crypt. The altar will be in the centre of the east wall, with one of the stained glass windows on each side of it. The crypt is lighted by gas throughout. There are steam radiators, which are as present connected with the contractors' boilers. What is to be the boiler reom in the completed, eathedral is now, used as an entrance, it is under the northeast corner of the choir. The entrance to the grounds is from 113th street. A plank road, which is to be fenced on each side, leads directly to the temporary wooden vestibule, within which a flight of sixteen steps leads down to the crypt.

Above ground little work has been done during the last two weeks, except the recains and sorting of materials. The cream-colored Michigan sandstone with which the interior of the choir will be faced is arriving. A dull red jasper for interior basework is also being received, and after it is properly fitted will be sent away again to be polished. The sandstone will not be polished, but will receive a final dressing on the spot. A trial bit of the sandstone was put up in the old orphan assylum building last spring, and has retained a perfectly even color since. Gothic windows and a vaulted cell-Temple Beth-El's New Associate Minister.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, D. D., of Kansas City has been called by Temple Beth-El, Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, to fill the post of associate minister, the labors of Rabbi post of associate minister, the labors of Rabbi Dr. Kohler having of late become too onerous for one man. Dr. Schulman was born in this city, and is a graduate of the New York City College of the class of '85. He studied four years at the Berlin University and at the School for the Science of Judaism. He will be installed in his new ministry next Friday even-ing. All of the rabbis of this city will par-ticipate in the ceremonies.

"Open To-day." "LAST TWO DAYS" American Art Galleries,



(Sunday),

1 to 6.

To-morrow
(Monday),
9 to 6 TISSOT'S

Great Pictures

To-morrow (Monday), Last Day.